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The work is carefully done, and only a few errors in names, a thing almost inseparable from such a great amount of transcribing from old records, are noted. These will no doubt be corrected.

Mr. Crozier's work can be heartily commended, and it is hoped that he will receive such continued encouragement as will enable him to carry out his plan of publishing abstracts of all old Virginia records, which may be of use to the genealogist.

THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONIES. A SUMMARY OF THE LECTURE BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE AND RIGHT REV. ARTHUR FOLEY, LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. With additional Notes and Illustrations, delivered at the Richmond Auditorium, Virginia, October 4, 1907. Transcribed by Samuel Phillips, Author of "Fulham Palace," with a preface by the Bishop of London. The Young Churchman Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1908, pp. xii, 228, with several illustrations.

The Bishop of London is one of the greatest preachers and best and most useful men of the day; but this book is hardly a worthy memorial of his very noteworthy visit to America in 1907. His time has been too much occupied in other pursuits for him to have much knowledge of American history, and his transcriber, Mr. Phillips, is not gifted in presenting what the Bishop said. It is sometimes a little difficult to tell who is speaking and one feels a little surprise upon coming upon such a sentence as this: "You can trace the list of Bishops in my little book called 'Fulham Palace,' published by Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co.," until it is found by referring back to the title page, that it is Mr. Phillips who is talking and not the Bishop.

And even a Virginian must smile when, after quoting (p. 38) Governor Belcher, of Massachusetts, in one of those formal pleas for reformation of manners, which were stock utterances of all colonial governors, the Bishop says, "we must recollect that Boston was at this time a place where the Book of Common Prayer was not by law established and the planters found that, deprived of its teaching our duty to God and our duty to our neighbor, men soon ran to lawless living. * * * * There is no such trouble mentioned in Virginia records, because the Church Catechism was there taught, and the Book of Common Prayer freely used."

The first chapter of this book, giving a Bishop's statement of theological beliefs to an audience of his own faith, is outside the limits of Virginia history.

The portion of the book relating to Colonial history begins with Chapter II, which treats of the "The King's Governors in the Colonies." There is nothing especially striking in the handling of the subject, but the chapter contains good summaries of the instructions to Governor Nicholson of Virginia in 1700 and 1702, a catalogue of his

books, which he wished given to William and Mary College, of the Commission (1651) of William Coddington as Governor of Rhode Island, and various letters in regard to Church affairs in Massachusetts.

Chapter III on "The Bishop of London and his Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in America" is a useful exposition of the subject, though the statement that officially the most important person after the Governor was the Bishop, is not borne out by the records. This chapter contains several interesting letters and petitions.

Chapter IV on the Missionary also contains a number of documents of interest, including several from Virginia. The next chapter has the letters patent 1 George II, giving the Bishop of London ecclesiastical jurisdiction in America—an important paper. The next two chapters cover the West Indies, Carolina, Georgia and Maryland. St. Philip's, Charleston, was stated in 1746, to be "the most elegant religious edifice in America."

The final chapter is devoted to several valuable unpublished documents from Fulham. They are (1) extract from a letter of John Banister, dated "The Falls," (James River) April 6, 1679, giving a detailed account of the natural productions of Virginia; (2) a treaty of peace between Governor Spotswood and the Nottoway Indians, February 27, 1713; (3) draft of a charter for Harvard, July 12, 1700; (4) a long and most interesting letter dated July 21, 1724, from Alex. Forbes, minister of the Upper Parish of Isle of Wight and several petitions.

Bishop Ingram left the best memorial of his visit in the hearts and minds of all who had the great privilege of seeing and hearing him, and not only the people of his own Church but all Americans will be grateful for his friendliness and his desire that they might share in the rich stores of historical material which are in his custody.

A CALENDAR OF CONFEDERATE PAPERS, WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOME CONFEDERATE PUBLICATIONS. Preliminary Report of the Southern Historical Manuscripts Commission, prepared under the Direction of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. By Douglas Southall Freeman, Richmond, Va. The Confederate Museum, 1908, pp. 620, with Index.

The Southern Historical Manuscripts Commission, a branch or close ally of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, has made an admirable beginning in its work of making the records relating to the Confederate States known to students. The selection of an editor and compiler has proved to be very wise and in this pioneer work Dr. Freeman has shown that the right man is in the place.

The Southern Historical Society and the United States Government have done much in publishing Confederate records; but the mass of papers essential to a thorough knowledge of any phase of the history of the great war and of the civil government established by the seceding